FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

The 24 Wisconsin at Geftysburg.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: To us of the 2d Wisconsin infantry it looks very much as though the 56th Pennsylvania had no foundation on which to base their claim To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: of having begun the infantry fighting at Get- In THE TRIBUNE of April 3 there is a statetysburg, except Gen. Cutler's letter to Gov. | ment made by S. H. Wright in regard to who Curtin, written four months after the battle, were the first prisoners sent to Camp Ford, Gen. Hoffman, in his letter, published in your Texas. I wish to correct some errors which paper March 20th, takes it for granted that the | appear in the statement; for that only is hisletter referred to is a convincing argument and | tory which is exact. Comrade Wright quotes cannot be gaineaid. As this communication is his statements from a work by Lieutenantmade up largely of extracts, I will at once | Colonel Duganne, of the 176th New York, who, pitch in.

report for 1865, says; "They (the Iron Brigade) | the 19th lowa. Lieutenant-Colonel Rose comarrived on the 30th at Marsh Creek, in Adams | manded the 20th Indiana, and not the 10th Iowa, | 15 my eyes fell on an article by W. T. Russell, county, Pa. At an early hour on the 1st of as stated. The only troops captured at Mor-July they moved cautiously in the direction of ganzia Bend, La., September 29, 1863, were a Shlloh," in which he tells of the finding on Gettysburg. When within a mile of that place | portion of the 26th Indiana infantry, a por- | that battlefield of a sutler's check containing they turned to the left, under orders to advance | tion of the 19th Iowa infantry, and one sec- | the name of "A. G. Davis, W. L. M. Reg. 45th to the support of Gen. Buford's cavalry, then | tion of the 1st Missouri artillery - 450 men | Ills. Vols." and asks what "W. L. M." signifies, hard pre-sed by the enemy's advance on the | all told. I was captured at that time and heard | and whether A. H. Davis is ready at this late Cashtown road. The 2d Wiscensia having that | the count taken and numbers called. We were | day to redeem his check. I will answer, first, day the lead of the marching column, first met on what was called the Sterling plantation, six that "W. L. M." signifies Washburne Lead the enemy (Heth's division of A. P. Hill's miles from the main command, and our camp- Mine regiment, so named because it was raised corps). The regiment came into line on the ing place surrounded by cane and weeds. De- at Galena, Ills., in the lead mines region and

Iron Brigade, and the 2d regiment of Wisconsin | entire command."

must be considered strong evidence. a musket in the hands of an infantryman until The Tribune, a sketch of prison life at Camp of similar tenor. He says: "Mr. A. H. Davis this Congress must pass that bill. If it does again. our regiment took the place of Buford's cav- | Ford. alry, and we engaged General Archer's brigade of Heth's division. It is conceded, I think, by all the Confederate accounts I have read of the commencement of the battle, that General Archer was first engaged."

Colonel Daily was, by request of General Hoffman, assigned in February, 1865, to the command of the 147th New York.

Hon. G. M. Woodward, a member of Con-Hon. G. M. Woodward, a member of Con-gress from Wisconsin, was at that time an aid Leake's command. They were not the first, on the staff of General Mcredith, our brigade but among the first. Leake's command concommander. He wrote me a year ago as follows: "I rode at the head of the brigade with under Captain Adams; a detachment of the relinquish it on any terms.-ED.] General Meredith. I am now prepared to 26th Indiana, under Lientenant-Colonel Rose; swear that, unless I am insane and have for one company of mounted infantry, under Lieu- THE CHERAW EXPLOSION. gotten everything I ever knew, there were no tenant Walton, of the 34th Iowa, and also one Gettysburg commenced, and commenced only, Lieutenant-Colonel P. B. Leake (20th Iowa) when the 2d Wisconsin swung in on the doublequick, between the battery (Buford's light artillery) and Heth's division of the rebels. I would like to know how the devil any of the enemy until July 22, 1864. It was so ordained other troops-those of Cutler's brigade for in- that I was to accompany this noble band of stance—could have become engaged before we did, when they were behind us all the way | Louisiana and into Texas. We were the and had to go nearly, if not quite, a half mile farther than we did-off to our right-to visit fortunately, we were marched under the our battlefield. I am entirely satisfied that no direction and by the orders of General Kirby infantry was engaged on that day sooner than, Smith, C. S. A. I remember that when we or as soon as, the 2d Wisconsin." Such evi- arrived at Camp Ford, Texas, there were but dence, coming from a staff officer, ought to be seventy prisoners there, or about that number. considered couvincing.

General John B. Callis, of Lancaster, Wis., who, in 1864, was colonel of the 7th Wisconsin, writes: "I will furnish my full indorsement of the fact that the 2d Wisconsin, under Colonel Fairchild, was the first infantry that | sent out there to keep them company. The met the enemy on the 1st of July, 1863, at Get- "Pioneers" represented numerous commands. tysburg, and that the 7th Wisconsin was next, They had been picked up here and there from on the left of the 2d, and so on. I think I know more about that fight than any field officer of our brigade, up to three and a half or four o'clock in the afternoon. If I can add excel any other inhabitant of the camp in anything to substantiate the facts for the truth of history, I shall be glad to do so. I want He could and did give it to them in both the truth to be told, especially about the 'Pivotal Battle' of the war."

day's fight, every one must admit that at 10:15 a. m., the time the battle was opened by the infantry, the 2d Wisconsin was the closest to the enemy's lines-much nearer than any regiment of Culler's brigade.

Captain Pierce, of the 147th New York, says: "The 1st brigade was in our rear, and consequently on our left, when thrown forward into line of battle." If that was so, will be please explain how it happened that the 1st brigade had to advance farther than the 2d did before striking the enemy? He also conveys the idea that the 1st brigade camped at or near Emmittsburgh the night of June 30, but the fact is, they camped at Marsh Creek, several miles in advance of the 2d brigade, and, under the circumstances, it is not probable they passed. Just then time was too precious to waste on the question of whose turn it was to who should be on the right that day. All we ! ask for is our just dues, and when shown by good proof that we are in the wrong, we will submit with good grace, but the evidence must be something more substantial than any yet F. L. PHILLIPS,

Company A, 2d Wisconsin Inf. Madison, Wis.

The Garrison at Plymouth, N. C.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: What troops composed the Union garrison at Plymouth, N. C., at the date of its capitulation,

April 20, 1864? SUBSCRIBER. [According to the records of the War Department, it consisted of the 16th Connecticut, chusetts heavy artillery, a detachment of the 12th New York cavalry, and 244 unattached

The Grave of a Picket-Guard-Whose Is It1

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On the side of the Purdy and Corinth road, four and a haif miles north of Corinth, Miss., and one-half mile north of the Tennessee and Mississippi State line, at the foot of a hickory Comrade Alsup was the first Union soldier to tree, there reposes to-day the remains of a enter Camp Ford and one among the last to Union soldier who was shot (by a guerrilla, it is thought, while standing picket, when the army was advancing on Corinth in the early summer of 1802. It is possible that some of the comrades who

read THE TRIBUNE may remember the circumstance, and will be able to inform us who the soldier was, and give us his name and regiment. The grave is about one-half mile south of the first line of breastworks crossing the Purdy and Corinth road, and marked on the Govern-

and chief of cavalry in the Army of the Ten-

I have reported this neglected grave to Superintendent Doolittle, of the National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing, and the soldier's remains will, doubtless, be removed either to the Shiloh Cemetery or to that at Corinth. Respectfully, T. Cotton, Chaplain of 129th Illinois Inf. PURDY, TENN.

FIRST AT CAMP FORD.

Letters From the Survivors of that Noted Rebel

I presume, was misinformed. Lieutenant-The Adjutant-General of Wisconsin, in his Colonel Leake commanded not the 20th but the rank and file. After a conflict of less than alry, and had us completely surrounded. The campaigns in which the regiment took part Col. George H. Otis, on whom the command | bloody one. The Confederate force, under Gen. | 12, 1865. He led a charge on his own sutler's command of our (the 1st) division, which led | equal to our entire command, as we had the | that one. He is now living in La Crosse, Wis., dith, in the advance, in the following order: | tion. Gen. Green was much surprised when he | tensive wholesale saddlery-hardware establishto disabuse the prevailing opinion that Penn- | Green made to Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, who | will be kind enough to make the above ex- | soldier has to prove that he was sound. sylvania troops were the first into the fight. was our commander. After the surrender the planation, you will greatly oblige, In Pennsylvar am told, that it is the boast of pulpit ora and others of their distinguished citize to lay claim to the honor of men you have left?" "It is, said the colonel." being the first upon the field of that memorable | Then said the general, "If I had all my men

battle. Nothing is further from the truth. The | back again, you might go to - with your volunteers leading that brigade, was the first | The 450 mentioned were the first prisoners at | letter on the subject. He writes: "The regi- If the principle is correct in one case, it canof the infantry forces to strike a blow in the Camp Ford, Texas. A few months after we ment was the one selected by General Logan battle of Gettysburg, * * without wait- were imprisoned at Camp Ford, portions of the | to occupy the breach made by the explosion of ing for the balance of the brigade to form for its | 9th Kansas and 22d Iowa regiments were | the mine at Fort Hill, at Vicksburg, Miss., support or even halting to load, but loading as brought in, besides squads of men from other June 25, 1863, and its battle-flag was the first it advanced. * * When the 2d regiment | regiments. I well remember seeing Colonel | to float from the court-house at Vicksburg, reforms on Culp's Hill and lies down to rest on | Duganne, of the 176th New York volunteers, | after the surrender. The regiment was in the | having spent our last dollar for medicine and their arms for the night, there are but sixty- and remember that he was taking names for a field four years-less about one month-and doctors' advice, and finding ourselves growing three of the three hundred and two who book he proposed to prepare if he should live | did much service in the Western Department. a the morning to open the battle." | to be free once more. I always understood that | As to whether the sutler (A. H. Davis) wil at Marshfield, La., which occurred during the | but one thing I do know, that he never refused Colonel D. B. Daily, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, Red River campaign, under General-or, as to redeem his checks while in the field, and who, in the battle, was a lieutenant in com- most of the boys called him, "Corporal"- they were at par at any sutler's in our brigade." JOHN W. HAMLIN,

Private, Co. K, 26th Ind. Vols. KYLE, IND.

FROM A 19TH IOWA MAN.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice that several of your correspondents have asked the question, "Who were the first prisoners at Camp Ford, Texas?" One comsisted of 460 men-a portion of the 19th Iowa, commanded this small brigade. They were To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: captured at Sterling Farm, Louisiana, September 29, 1863, and remained in the hands of the patriots on their march of invasion across advance-guard of the Yankee army; but, un-At that time there was no stockade. It was a camp in appearance as well as name; and a miserable, bleak camp it was. These seventy men were afterwards known as the " Pioneers," and so called by the thousands whom Banks Arkansas to Louisiana. I can now recall but one name among them-a Mr. Scheider, a German, who, it was generally conceded, could "cussing" the so-called Southern Confederacy. languages - German and United States. I should be pleased to hear from some of the By referring to the official map of the first first settlers of Camp Ford,

E. H. THOMAS, ELDON, IOWA. 19th Iowa Vols.

MORE CORRECTIONS. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: S. H. Wright is in error in his account of the first prisoners at Camp Ford. The 19th Licutenant-Colonel Leake, of the 20th Iowa, made their escape. W. I. BRAGG. BENTONSPORT, IOWA.

COMRADE ALSUP'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Permit us space in your valuable paper to reply to Mr. S. H. Wright, of North Amherst, Mass., in regard to who were the first Union prisoners to enter Camp Ford at Tyler, Texas. Comrade Benjamin Alsup, a private of company H, 6th Missouri cavalry, was one among the first Union soldiers to occupy that long-to-beremembered pen. Comrade Ben Alsup was captured at his home in Howell county, Mo., while absent from his company on leave. He had just enlisted, and our regiment being sta-101st and 103d Pennsylvania, 85th New York, obtained leave from Lieutenant-Colonel S. N. tioned some twenty miles from his home, he 24th New York battery, a battalion 2d Massa- Wood, commanding, to attend to some business, and while at home the rebels made a dash upon him, captured him and conveyed him to Tyler, Texas. Comrade Alsup was a noted character in that part of Missouri and had strongly opposed secession, so they put him to hard work and he helped to build the stockade around Camp Ford. The rebels never would exchange him, as they accused him of being a spy. Our officers tried several times during the war to get him exchanged, but all efforts were in vain. come out of it. While there the rebels made him work in a bark mill and maltreated him in every way possible. When we saw Comrade Alsop at Marshfield, in 1866, he was badly W. F. PATTON, crippled up.

Co. F, 6th Mo. Cav. G. W. SALSMAN, LINN CEREK, MO. Co. H, 6th Me. Cav.

THE BRASHEAR CITY CAPTIVES. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

176th New York volunteers.

J. P. ROBENS, Co. E, 176th New York Vols. FORT SCOTT, KAN.

THE OWNER FOUND For That Sutler's Check Picked up on Shiloh's Bloody Field.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: While looking over THE TRIBUNE of May of Des Moines, Iowa, and headed "Echos from

CHAS. K. ERWIN, Cap't, Co. E, W. M. S. Reg., 45th Ills.,

Vet. Vols.; now State Senator. [Comrade John Goodmiller, company A, 45th Illinois, Marble Rock, Iowa, also sends us a

Mr. M. P. Russell wants that check redeemed, I would like very much to redeem it. I should prize it very highly as a relic of that memoramy company lost twenty-eight men and one and so are the old soldiers. commissioned officer in about fifteen minutes time. Will Mr. Russell part with the check?" We suspect that Comrade Russell, now that he knows the check is good, will not be willing to

troops ahead of us. The infantry fighting at section of company E, 1st Missouri artillery. Au Interesting Account of that Startling and

Tragic Event. As none of the comrades have responded to the requests which have appeared in your col- prisoners from the date of Chickamauga, Sepand teams were put to work hauling and under existing law was received. dumping the powder and ammunition into the river. On the eastern side of the town there was a small run emptying into the river. As the run was much nearer the stores of powder, | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: some of the working parties began dumping powder into it instead of taking it to the river. twelve tons of powder, were formed along the bed of the run-the most of which was unaffected by the water. The piles were about fifty feet apart. After unloading the powder was carried or rolled down to the run in kegs and Iowa, commanded by Captain Adams; 26th bags. Here and there, over the ground, there Indiana, Colonel Rose commander; one section | were little piles, indicating that a keg or bag of 1st Missouri light artillery, and a detach- had burst and spilled its contents, while Their position was on the left of General ment of mounted infantry, the whole force over the whole surface of the ground, between numbering five hundred, under command of the piles and the top of the bank where the were captured the 29th day of September, 1863, | to make an invisible train connecting all. On | and arrived at Camp Ford the following October. | the bank above the lower pile there stood a lit- | Irish brigade, commanded by General Meagher. We found a few prisoners there, and some the frame building. Near this building the 1st | When the battle shock was over and the roll would have remained in camp until the latter of them had been prisoners for over a year; so brigade, 15th corps, was massed, awaiting its was called, the 108th New York volunteers we don't claim to be the first inhabitants of | turn to cross on the postoon. The supply trains | that hell. Major Bruce, of the 19th Iowa, was were bunched on the sides of the road between wounded and missing of the 969 men engaged. lead, and no doubt General Reynolds ordered not a prisoner, being absent as judge-advocate the run and the river, also awaiting an epporthe troops forward without any thought of on a court-martial. Major Mentgomery and tunity to pass over. The 12th Indiana was the 108th. The three months' clause denies his cavalry fled without firing a gun, and next the frame building and the 76th Ohio alongside of it. While thus lying idle there, the boys began to amuse themselves in such manner as the time and circumstances allowed.

Under some artful pretext a crowd was col- To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: of those farther removed, and they pressed to justice. the front, blocking the way of those attempting | to flee. There were several boys on the powder piles engaged in stripping off cartridge sacks to be used in carrying salt, &c. The fire reached the lower pile. A tremendous explosion followed, which seemed to rock the earth. Instantly a cloud of smoke and ashes filled the air, obscuring the light of the sun, which had shone so brightly a moment before. The contention was never called to this grave by any mentions Colonel Leake, of the 19th Iowa. were taken. The second pile was reached. during the war, person, white or colored, until a few days after Mr. Wright is in error. The first prisoners | Again the earth was seized with a convulsion | the Shiloh excursion. The Hon. T. Lyis Dick- sent to Tyler were the officers captured at which sent the men to the ground in a mass. ey, of Chicago, on returning home, by way of Brashear City, La., on the 23d of June, 1863, It seemed impossible to keep one's feet. Filled Corinth, from that excursion, called the atten- who, with the addition of Lieutenant Harry with terror they scrambled up and started To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: tion of the colored driver to that tree, he hav- Weston, of the gunboat Diana (than whom a again. A moment more and the sparks had Had Commissioner Dudley done what Con- not take \$10 for it,-William Fiammer, Washinging known of the death and burial of the sol- braver never lived), numbered seventy-six. reached the third pile. Down they went again | gress expected he would do, what it intended | ton, Kan. dier at that spot, while he (Colonel Dickey) We were kept in the old U.S. court-house until |-both man and beast. Quickly regaining their | he should do, and what it gave him money and was commander of the 4th Illinois cavalry September, when we were taken to Camp Ford, feet, they sought safety by rushing away. By clerks to do, the "pension tragedy" would of the Waterbury watch I had from you. It keeps

four miles distant. Among the officers then placed there were Major Anthony, 2d Rhode A dense cloud of shoke hung like a pall over instead, he covered many millions of the pen-Island troop; Captain Noblett, 21st Indiana | the scene, making it almost dark, and giving | sion appropriations back into the Treasury at battery; Captain Coe, 176th New York in- things a weird and unnatural aspect. When the same time that he acknowledged there fantry; Captains May, Bailey and others of the 23d Connecticut infantry. Early in October able to discover the effects. The ends of frame hands unsettled. Are not these the facts? Colonel Leake and the others mentioned by | buildings a hundred feet distant had been Mr. Wright joined us, and later still Colonel crushed into splinters and the houses reduced Charles C. Nott and Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. to ruins. Board Tences a long way off were H. Duganne, of the 176th New York. Colonel flattened to the ground. One member of the Burrell, who was captured at Galvesten on | 76th Ohio, who was on one of the piles, was New Year's Day, 1862, and the navy officers | thrown a hundred yards and horribly mutithere captured, arrived at Camp Ford from lated. Another, who sprang from the upper Camp Grace, from near Houston, Texas. The | pile and fell in the water only a few feet away. first officer that died at Camp Ford was Lieu- had the back of his clothing burned out, but tenant John C. Kimball, quartermaster of the | was not seriously hurt. According to my remembrance a number of soldiers were killed and wounded as well as citizens occupying the houses mentioned, but the number I am unable to state. As many of the buildings around contained ammunition, which was liable to be fired by a spark, the danger was increased and the alarm intensified thereby. I hope some comrade who remembers will

give the names of those killed and wounded by the explosion. It was a sudden and terrible sequel to our mirth.

CROSBY JOHNSON, Co. G, 76th Ohio. HAMILTON, Mo.

TIMELY TOPICS. Soldiers' Opinions on the Pension Office and Pen-

sion Legislation. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am glad that you, as well as some of our Congressmen, are exposing the injustice practiced by the Pension Office in requiring an double-quick behind a slight elevation, and, pending upon our cavalry as pickets, we only in honor of E. B. Washburne, who was our applicant for pension to prove his soundness at without waiting for the rest of the brigade to had out our usual camp guards. We were thus Member of Congress at that time. A. H. Davis and prior to enlistment, notwithstanding that form, advanced over the crest, receiving a vol- camped for nearly three weeks, when the rebels, was our sutler. He went out with our regi- the soldier was examined by competent surley which cut down over thirty per cent. of having learned our situation, eluded the cav- ment and remained with us through all the geons before his muster into the service and officially pronounced sound and able-bedied. half an hour's duration, the rebels entirely first we knew of their presence was when they from Fort Donelson to the Siege of Vicksburg | For the Pension Office to ignore said examinaabandoned the field, leaving upwards of 800 fired directly into our camp, killing several of and from Atlanta to the Sea, and around to tion and report, and virtually say that said exprisoners, including Gen. Archer, in the hands our men before we could even fall into line. The | Louisville, Ky., and where he gave the boys a | aminations were a farce, after the soldier had battle which followed was a desperate and supper the night we were mustered out, July performed well his arduous duties for months and years,-to assume, indeed, that he was sick of the regiment devolved on the afternoon of Green, was estimated at 6,000. The battle tent that night, after announcing that there and disabled prior to and during the time of the 1st, but who at the time was captain of lasted two hours and eight minutes. Our loss was one sutler tent in the 17th army corps his service, - is to say that the chivalrons company I, in his history of the regiment, was thirteen killed and forty wounded. The which had never been raided and he thought it | South was cleaned out by an army of puny inwritten in 1880, says: "Gen. Wadsworth was in | Confederate loss was supposed to have been | wouldn't be right to go home without raiding | valids. That's too thin, and an insult to every surgeon whose duty it was to pass upon the the corps,—the Iron Brigade, under Gen. Mere- best trained troops and also advantage of posi- where he is the senior partner in a very ex- soundness or unsoundness of enlisted men, as a prerequisite to their admission to the Govern-2d Wisconsin, 7th Wisconsin, 19th Indiana, found that he had only been fighting a mere | ment and tannery, and I can assure the comrade | ment service. The burden of proof should be 24th Michigan and 6th Wisconsin. I am thus | handful of men. He said in my presence that | that he is abundantly able and will be greatly | on the Government. If the soldier was not particular in giving the position of the regi- he supposed that he was fighting our whole di- pleased to redeem that sutler's check found on sound before enlistment, the Government cerments as we marched upon the field, in order | vision. I well remember a remark that Gen. | the field of Shiloh after so many years. If you | tainly has better facilities to prove it than the WM. LIDDALL.

Congress and the Arrears Bill.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: If this Congress adjourns without passing the back pension bill, it ought to be relegated to the bats and owls for time, if not eternity. not, in decency, be denied in all cases. I know old soldiers (and I am one of them) who did not apply for pension during the backclause regime, because they still thought they could be cured. But now, thousands of us worse year by year till we cannot perform gress act like men,-patriotic men,-and treat | died, leaving a wife and two children. all the old soldiers alike. Neither party dare was one of the few sutlers that was never | not do it, then all soldiers affected by the re-"cleaved out" by the boys, and this, you fusal to pass the back pension bill should, and know, is pretty good evidence that he was an | certainly will, look elsewhere for help. We henest man and a pretty good fellow. Now, if are like other bodies of men,-combining for our own interest, - and the party that lends us | alry, are still alive. an ear will receive our suffrages. The iron, wool, sugar, beef, lumber, railway and other ble battle, where, on the first day of the fight, | bodies of men are combining for self-protection,

S. P. CONNER.

An Ex-Prisoner's Views on the Substitute Bill.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The signers of the report in favor of the substitute for the Robinson prisoners of war pension bill (No. 1189) seem to be fearful that an injustice will be done to those soldiers who shall, Joliet, Ill. served at the front, &c., should bill No. 1189 as

amended become a law. Well, then, what about that class who were umns for an account of the explosion which | tember, 1863, to March, 1864, who effected their occurred at Cheraw, South Carolina, in March, escape, rejoined their commands, and served drawing one. 1865, I have concluded to make the attempt, at the front until wounded or killed, or until although, as I kept no diary, I am unable to | the end of the struggle? The answer would the victims. Cheraw is on the Great Pedee | stitute. That is true, except as to those who are River, and at that time was the terminus of a | in receipt of a pension for disability accruing railroad which connected it with Charleston, at the front subsequent to their return from When Sherman's tourists were inspecting the prison, as in my own case. Under the proobjects of interest around Columbia, it became | posed substitute, should it become a law, my apparent to the Confederates that Charleston one year's service at the front subsequent to was no longer tenable, so they began shipping | my imprisonment, coupled with a disability the munitions of war which had been collected | which it entailed, works a forfeiture of the at that place to Cheraw, which was supposed to | prisoner's pension. Is that justice? Is that be outside of Sherman's route. Consequently justice to a class who served at the front? when the Union forces reached Cheraw they | Quite a number, no doubt, are in just this prefound stored in buildings in the eastern por- | dicament. Regaining one's own liberty-not tion of the town large quantities of powder, a rebel released as in case of exchange-restorshot, and shell. As these buildings, with their | ing one's self to service at the front again, contents, could not be fired without endanger- | should not work a forfeiture, a punishment, ing the remainder of the town, squads of men | because in that service a pensionable disability

> W. H. NEWLIN. DANVILLE, ILL.

The Injustice of the Warner Bill. One feature of the Warner bill is certainly soldier could get along without your excellent unjust. The three months' limit will work a paper.—John D. St. John, Sterling, Ill. Thus, three large piles, each containing ten or hardship to many brave men. There was a I herewith inclose \$2 advance subscription to brigade of volunteers at the battle of Antietam composed of men who six weeks before were at home reading the war news instead of participating in the war. The brigade was made up of the 130th and 132d Pennsylvania volunteers, the 14th Connecticut and the 108th New York Hooker, opposite the historic cornfield near which was the celebrated natural rifle-pit. powder was unloaded, enough had sifted out | For two hours and more the brigade poured its fire into the cornfield until relieved by the reported twenty-six killed and nearly 200 pensions to the disabled men of this brigade.

A. G. NEWTON. PARMA CENTRE, N. Y. No One-Legged Soldiers Need Apply.

lected near one of the small piles of powder | Permit me to call your attention to a recent | and a live coal was thrown into it. There was | violation of section 1754 of the Revised Statutes. | Ill. pun, a momentary sensation, some dodging, Mr. J. C. Warner, a respected and intelligent and a hearty laugh at the expense of the citizen, who lost a leg at the battle of Bentondodgers. Another pile was exploded with like ville, N. C., made application for the position sent you from this place.-W. S. Jones, Manchesresults. Then a sergeant of the 12th Indiana, of postmaster at Cortland, a new town just ter, Iowa. who was entirely unconscious of the sheet of starting on the U. P. R. R. His petition was Inclosed powder scattered over the ground, dropped a signed by almost every one of the immediate coal into a pile near the little building. A patrons of the office. As a matter of fact and large crowd had been enticed into the vicinity history it would be impossible to pick an atom of the pile. I was watching the performance of flaw in the man's entire record, both as a and enjoying the fun. A great shout of laughter | citizen and soldier; his painful stump certainly followed the dodging of the surprised crowd, being sufficient evidence that his country had but it only lasted a moment, for it was seen | received services that entitled him to the conthat the fire had not gone out, but was working | sideration and favor of those in authority. Mr. its way down the bank towards the lower of Warner, moreover, had always been a staunch | Post, No. 328, Frankfort, Ill. the main piles. As the piles were supposed to Republican; yethis petition was ignored and a Inclosed you will find 83 for three new subscripcontain shells as well as powder, those nearest | person appointed in his place who never saw a contain shells as well as powder, those nearest the point of danger raised a cry of warning, and day's service in the army. No Congressman or an old rebel, who says The Tribune is good attempted to get away. The laughter and the official with a spark of manhood about him clamor that succeeded it excited the curiosity | would be guilty of such a shameful act of in-SUBSCRIBER.

One City Where the Soldier is Honored.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: This is a soldier's year, and in this city, at little work. It is a No. 1 time-piece,-E. W. McElleast, the soldier is not altogether ignored. The roy, Marietta, Pa. following veterans hold office: Willis D. Maier. clerk of court; Charles A. Zollinger, mayor of cussion seemed to prostrate everything. Hun- the city; John W. Wardemark, Edmund Lindreds of men were thrown down as suddenly | coln, Peter Shide and John C. Kincel, members as if struck by thunderbolts. Teams of mules of the city council. The latter named was the a hundred yards away went down like grain owner of the famous dog "Little Jim." I am before the sickle. All was confusion and up- not a pensioner, but have carefully read the ment map as the location of General W. T. To the Editor National Tribune:

Sherman's forces. I had often visited this I see in your issue of April 3 that S. H. Wright, the crowd started on a run. There were no would like to have my memory refreshed as to find the east with it. rear. As soon as they could regain their feet | Warner bill, and consider it an outrage. I neighborhood in the discharge of my duties as a missionary of the M. E. Church, but my at- the First Prisoners at Camp Ford, Texas?" All were faced to the east. One or two steps which the 43d regiment O. V. I. was attached Fortiner, Greenville, Cal. JAMES E. GRAHAM. FORT WAYNE, IND.

It Might Have Been.

H. H. Cook. Co. H, 1st Mo. Art. OTTAWA, KAN. Suppose It Was Put to a Vote!

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I believe you are doing everything in your power for the interest of the ex-soldiers, and, as you are certainly in the right, it must prevail in the end. I wonder if our Congressmen ever think what the result would be if the question of pensioning the survivors of rebel prisons or not were submitted to a vote of the people. The minority report on the Robinson bill is certainly an able report, and I don't see how Congress can any longer ignore the matter. W. H. GRAVES. EAST TAUNTON, MASS.

THE QUESTION SQUAD. A Glance at the Contents of The Tribune's Mail

Bags. Can any of our readers give us the name of the officer who on the afternoon of July 2d or morning of the 3d at Gettysburg succeeded to the command of the 140th Pennsylvania, when, after the fall of General Zook, Lieutenant-Colonel John Frazer assumed command of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 2d corps?

Comrade Amos Estey, Luverne, Minn., writes that if Comrade D. G. Taylor, of Jacksonville, Vt., whose question appeared in the THE TRIBUNE f the 17th ult, will communicate with L. J. Miller, Elo, Wis., he will get the information he desires. Colonel E. M. Beardsley, Ottawa, Kan., says to Comrade J. H. Hickman, company D, 126th Illi-nois volunteers, that Van Dorn was at Holly Springs, December 20, 1862; at Davis Mills, December 21, then looked from a distance on Bolivar, turned and went to Middleburg, where he broke through the lines and left. On the 19th of December, 1862, Forrest was at Jackson; on the 20th at Humboldt, and on the 21st at Trenton-coming up

Comrade William Kerwin, Toronto, Ontarlo, has in his possession two watches—one belonging to the captain of the ship Creole, of New York, and the other to a sick comrade-which he got from a soldier, on board ship in April, 1865, who was tied up by the thumbs for stealing them. Comrade Kerwin will be glad to restore the watches to their owners, upon application to him at 477 Queen street, Toronto, Ontario.

Comrade J. R. McGee, Etna Green, Ind., has in his possession the discharge of James McGuire, prirate of Captain John H. Pinney's company (D) 12th Indiana cavalry volunteers. It was found near Etna Green, Ind. Comrade McGee will be glad to restore same to owner upon application. who died in Texas were ever removed to a national cemetery.

Comrade Jeff Stanley, company F, 31st Wisconsin infantry, Jesup, Iowa, writes us that at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, he loaned his colonel's horse to two 5th Ohio boys, battery C, to carry a wounded officer off the field, and that, in the hurry, the chamois-skin saddlecover was lost, for which the "good old colonel" cuffed his ears. Comrade Stanley would like to hear from that officer or one of the boys to whom he lent the horse.

manual labor, we are granted, grudgingly, a his comrades of company G, 14th Michigan V. I., the following week. Governor Seymour, in his his comrades of company G, 14th Michigan V. I. Coming from the source it does, the above most of these men were captured at the fight now redeem his check, I, of course, cannot say, mere pittance or denied altogether. Let Con- who knew Warren Harrington, a soldier, who has and wounded is estimated by the police to be at

Comrade Amos Estey, 21st Wisconsin, Ash Creek, vote against this measure if it come up; and if | Minn., writes that J. A. Jordon, color-sergeant of pany B, of the 2d, writes, under date of March | Banks. I hope that some comrade, gifted with | Comrade J. Van Dervoort, captain, company | it does not come up, it will be because of a | that regiment, was captured at Chickamauga and 31, 1884; "I know, as well as I know that I a good memory, or backed up by the proper B, of the same regiment (45th Illinois), now a secret agreement between the parties. If the died at Andersonville. He was one of the first am living, that there was not a shot fired from memoranda, will conclude to give us, through resident of Salem, Neb., also writes us a letter Republican party expects the votes of soldiers, whom only thirty-five lived to see God's country members of the regiment who were captured, of

Comrade Levi J. Green, Mauch Chunk, Pa., wishes some one to inform him if Captain Nathaniel J. Peshin, Roach Davis, John Vivian and William Gray, late of company D, 1st California cav-

Comrade Alex. Alters, who was head nurse in ward F, Camp Butler General Hospital, would like to hear from any comrade who was an inmate of said hospital. Comrade Lewis G. Parker, Oberlin, Kan., wishes

some member of the 11th Illinois infantry would write him in regard to the career of Colonel E. T. Ransom, after whom the Post of which he is commander-No. 198, of Oberlin-is named, Colonel E. P. Roe, 33d Illinois, Dixon, Ill., says that Comrade J. N. Dodge, 11th Wisconsin volunteers, can obtain an accurate description of the fight

at Bayou Cache, Ark., by procuring a copy of "Army Life" from the author, Hon. A. O. Mar-Comrade Gabriel McKinzie, Goodwin, Ark., has in his possession the discharge of John Durbin, corporal, company H, 51st Illinois V. I., which he will return to owner if he will name the date of his last meeting with Comrade McKinzie, who says

Comrade Cliff. Fetter, company F, 17th O. V. V. give the exact date or the number or names of be, nothing; they are provided for in the submarched ahead of the 17th O. V. I. at the battle of Resaca, Ga. Comrade Foster Walker, Contoosac, Ill., wishes

> would write an account of the attempted escape of himself and Owens from the negro market at Memphis, Tenn., in January 1862. Comrade David Michael, South Gibson, Pa., would like to know what became of Barney Far-ley, of the 18th Kentucky V. L., after his courtmartial for stabbing and otherwise injuring a clerk

STILL THEY COME. The Latest Reports From The Tribune's Recruiting Officers.

Inclosed please find \$4 for four new subscriptions to your valuable paper. THE TRIBUNE is the best paper published in the interest of the soldier,— Benj. J. Blaizier, Woonsocket, R. L.

Please find inclosed \$10 for ten new subscriptions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. I do not see how any

your excellent paper. THE TRIBUNE, I can assure you, is a most welcome visitor to the home of every old soldier. It is, indeed, a pleasure to know that it is the good office of the soldier's friend—THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE-to bring us closer together and to reach every hearth-stone. Hoping that you may ever retain the warm corner which you now hold in every old soldier's heart is the sincere wish of Judson Rice, corporal, company C, 45th Wisconsin Vols., San Jose, Cal.

Inclosed find a list of twenty subscribers and order for \$20. Please send me "Swinton's Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac,"-G. C. Watson, Jeffersonville, Ind. Please find inclosed \$3 for two new subscriptions

and my renewal to your valuable paper. Now, boys, pull off your coats and let us raise the circulation of this, our best friend, to 500,000.-De Witt C. Bennett, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Please find inclosed the money to renew my sub-scription to THE TRIBUNE. Your paper is, in every respect, a first-class journal.—Henry E. Please find inclosed \$12 for twelve new subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE. Please send Waterbury watch.-William D. Collins, New Hampton, Iowa. Inclosed find \$6 for six new subscriptions to the

Inclosed please find \$7 for seven new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE, making twenty-nine that I have Inclosed please find \$12 for twelve new subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE. I will do all in my power to help your paper, for I believe that every soldier ought to subscribe for it-their only friend .- Dr. V.

Gelcich, Los Angelos, Cal. I am now a subscriber to five weekly papers, and can truthfully say that I like THE TRIBUNE better than all the rest. Why? Because it is the soldier's true friend. Inclosed fine money to renew my subscription.-A. J. Hammack, S. V. G., Dillon

enough for him.-S. I. Spain, Osceola, Neb. TRIBUNE PREMIUMS.

And What Our Club-Raisers Think and Say of Them. I received the Waterbury watch you sent me, and must say that I was very agreeably surprised, for I did not expect such a handsome gift for such

I do not hesitate to say that the Waterbury watch is the cheapest and best watch to be found. I have thoroughly tested it and know whereof I speak.-J. S. Lewis, Mt. Aeriel, Ky.

order to test its running qualities. Am appy to inform you that it gives entire satisfaction,-W. C. Kingsley, Fort Stockton, Texas.

I received the Waterbury watch in due time, and I should have acknowledged receipt of watch sooner, but I wished to test it before doing so. I can now say that the Waterbury is a thoroughly

reliable timekeeper .- A. C. Cole, Wilton, Wis. The Waterbury watch I received from you keeps very good time. I am well satisfied, and would CIVIALE REMEDIAL AGENCY, I am very much pleased with the fine qualities ISS FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

as good time as that of our neighbor, which is of that the law requires is that he shall occupy and gold, and was made to order in New York. I am | improve the land. nine years old, and my father was a soldier of the 18th Indiana veteran volunteers, and was shot through the right arm at Cedar Creek .- Johnnie Andrews, Cazenovia, Ill.

I am well pleased with the Waterbury watch that I received from you. It is a good timekeeper, for I have tested it with an Elgin, -Samuel Hunter, Williamsburg, Kan,

The Waterbury watch you sent me has been fully tested, and I must say that it has proved an excellent timekeeper. Accept my thanks. As to your sterling paper—TEE TRIBUNE—never did a paper do better fighting in a nobler cause, and may t continue to do so until glorious victory perches upon its standard,-J. P. Arnelius, Nasal, Washngten Territory.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting six months. Subjects.

ITo Correspondents.-Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries.]

L. W., Marietta, Pa., asks: Who were the mem-

bers of the first and second court-martials that tried General Fitz-John Porter? What was the offense and the results? and why the second result was different from the first? Answer, There was but one court-martial of Fitz-John Porter, and that was by virtue of general orders, Headquarters of the Army, November 25, 1862. The court was composed of Major-Generals D. Hunter and E. A. Hitchcock, Brigadier-Generals Rufus King, B. M. Prentiss, James B. Ricketts, Silas Casey, James A. Garfield, N. Buford, J. P. Slough and Colonel J. Holt, Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., judge advocate and recorder of the court. Porter was tried for willful and shameful disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. He was convicted and sen-tenced to be "cashiered and dismissed from the service of the United States as a major-general of volunteers and as colonel and brevet brigadiergeneral in the Regular army, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States." By virtue of general orders, No. 78, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, April 12, 1878. via Lexington and returning via Parker's Cross-Roads—where he was intercepted by Generals Sullivan and Haine, who gave him a good thrashing and sent him south on the double-quick.

a board of officers, consisting of Major-General Jno. M. Schofield, Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry and Colonel Geo. H. Getty, with Judge-Advocate Asa B. Gardner, U. S. A., as recorder and counsel for the Government, was convened to review the proceedings, &c., of the court-martial and to consider certain alleged new testimony not before introduced, and they reported and recom-mended that the findings and sentence of the courtmartial held in 1862 be set aside, and that Porter be restored to his position in the army to date from date of dismissal.

8. B. propounds the following: 1. If a soldier enlisted for three years or during the war, had the Government any right to keep him any longer than the close of the war? 2. If not, is there not some way to make them pay those soldiers extra that were kept over their time? Answer, 1. Yes; the Government could hold the soldier for the three years for which he enlisted. 2. If the soldier Comrade John Morton, Liberty, Neb., wants to know whether the bodies of the Union prisoners service and he is entitled to no pay other than that

C. W. S., Newark, N. J., wants to know the number of lives lost in the riots in New York city in 1863. Answer. The number of persons killed during these terrible riots is not known. The mortality statistics for the week at the city inspector's office show an increase of 450 over the average weekly mortality of the year. About ninety deaths from gun-shot wounds were reported at his office. It was said-but this is, doubtless, incorrect-that the remains of many of the rioters were secretly taken into the country and buried there. A large Comrade M. J. Stone, Rockton, Wis., would like | number of wounded persons probably died during least one thousand." The police and the regular and local military forces suffered but little in comparison with the mob. With regard to the militia of the 1st division, General Sandford gives the exact figures of their losses in a portion of the riots.
He says that "one private soldier was killed, and
twenty-two men dangerously and fifty officers and
soldiers slightly wounded at the defent of the mob in 42d street, the storming of the barricade erected by the rioters in 29th street and in the other conflicts which followed."

J. B. T., Adrian, Mo.-A record of desertion in a service bars any payment of bounty for that service; all pay due at time of desertion is likewise forfeited. A soldier's subsequent service and honorable discharge does not in any way mitigate the offense committed in the prior service.

G. W. M., Brookfield, Mo., inquires if there is a difference for loss of arm so near the shoulder that an artificial arm can not be worn with any benefit, and an amputation at the shoulder joint? Answer, No; \$30 per month is all that is allowed for any amputation above the clow, unless the pensioner's ndition is such as to require the "regular aid and attendance of another person," in which event he is entitled to \$50. Several Correspondents.-We are daily in receipt

of inquiries relative to headstones for soldiers' graves. We have repeatedly published the neces-sary information relative to the subject in this column, but for the benefit of our recent subscribers we will state that the Government furnishes headstones for soldiers' graves, and all applications therefor should state the names of the deceased soldiers, company and regiment, date of death, and that Durbin is entitled to a pension, if not already location of grave, and should be addressed to Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.," from whom you can also obtain any information desired on the subject.

W. M. S., Illinois City, Ill.-Soldiers of the Black Hawk war, or of any war since 1812, are not entitled to pension except for disability incurred therein, under the same rules as apply to appli-cants for pension in the late war. If the Mexican war pension bill passes, we have no doubt that soldiers of prior wars will be provided for, if not Steve Dobson, company B, 27th Illinois infantry. by this Congress, by some future Congress. This point was one of the objections raised by some nembers of the House of Representatives when the Mexican war pension bill was under discussion. It was urged by some of the members that the proposed bill did not provide for soldiers of the while calling the roll at the barracks, Louisville, Black Hawk and other wars; that they were as much entitled to a service pension as were those of the Mexican war, and some voted against the bill

on that ground. E. D. C., Webster, Mass.-The mother will draw pension, if at all, from date of the death of soldier only. Her right to a pension did not originate until the soldier died. Up to the day of his death he was the only person entitled to a pension for the period

J. L. F., Soldiers' Home, Ohio, says: "What is the highest pension allowed by law for heart disease, and what is the amount allowed by one-fourth, onehalf, three-fourths," &c. Answer. The highest pension for heart disease, or any other disease, except total blindness, where claim has been allowed since June 16, 1880, is \$50 per month. To entitle to this rate the disability for which pensioned must have resulted in a condition requiring the regular aid and attendance of another person. By one-fourth one-half, &c., is meant that proportion of "total" disability. For an enlisted man, one-fourth would be \$2, one-half would be \$4, three-fourths would be

Cumberland, Cambridge, N. Y .- Your claim is not susceptible of proof. In all cases where there is no hospital or other record showing that the disability existed during service it is requisite that proof of origin of the disease claimed, from an officer or two comrades, be furnished; also, medical testimony showing treatment in service or immediately after discharge. If this cannot be furnished (as in your case), the claim will be rejected. Evidence that the disability existed a year after discharge and since, in the absence of proof prior to that time (as mentioned above), would have no weight whatever in a claim for pension, as such testimony would in no way indicate that the disability was due to the service and in line of duty. The Pension Office does not presume anything in favor of a claimant in such a case, and rarely in any other case.

J. H. S., Hackleman, Ind .- A drafted man who did not go to the war, but hired a substitute, is no more eligible to membership in the G. A. R. than any other citizen. None but those who actually glorious old TRIBUNE, the best of soldiers' friends. served as soldiers or sailors during the late war are I will send you new names as fast as I can muster eligible, &c. In the case mentioned the substitute them in the good cause,-H. E. Snider, Penfield, | would be eligible to membership.

J. W. H., Snohomish, W. T .- A soldier or sailor can take up public land under the soldiers' homestead act, and by residing upon it the length of time which added to his honorable service in the army or navy will make five years can acquire title thereto, providing that in no case will more than four years' service in the army be deducted from the period of occupancy. He is not entitled to a free entry of land, and he must have served four years in the army onnavy to entitle him to the land after a year's residence thereon.

J. W. B., Fort Keogh, Mont.-The papers filed in a claim in the Pension Office remain there and are not destroyed. Any additional claim made is consolidated with the old claim, and if there be any evidence in the latter that pertains to the new laim, or can be used therein, it will be considered in connection with the other testimony.

G. L. R., Deer Creek, Minn., inquires if where application on two wounds is filed, and claim for one is allowed, what becomes of the other claim? Answer. It is pending, and probably requires something further to establish it. If it had been rejected, the claimant should have been informed of the fact. Call up the case, giving the certificate number, and the party in interest will be notified by the Pension Office of the status of the remaining

F. M. M., Pittston, Pu.-In our reply to your question in our last issue, we should have said that the relationship was that of cousins, one degree removed; that is, Mary's father and Elizabeth were first cousins.

G. B. B., Cincinnati, Ohio. - The 30th of May, or I postponed acknowledging watch unt now, in Decoration Day, is not a legal holiday. The matter was up before Congress some years ago, but it failed to receive favorable action. J. C. S., Fort Edward, N. Y .- A soldier is not com-

pelled to move his family on a homestead claim, He can prove it up by residing upon it alone. All

Old Soldier, Bridgeport, Conn., submits the following: 1. I received a pension certificate a few weeks ago, allowing me a pension of M per month up to the 1st of January, 1884, when my disability is said to have ceased. I can get the same evidence that my disability has not crossed that my certificate was granted on. What must I do in the mat-ter? 2. Is a wounded man, who deserted and left the country, and did not return until after the close of the war, entitled to a pension? Answer, 1, Procure additional medical testimony showing that your disability has continued since the date your ension ceased, forward same to Pension Office and request an examination before some board other

Ex-Soldier, Dakota,-A homestend entry can be ommuted for each after the settler has resided upon and improved it for a period of not less than

than the one that last examined you, 2. Not un-

less he can get a discharge from the War Depart-

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